

New Records and Species of Chilopods from Nevada and Oregon

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The chilopods recorded in the present paper are represented in two collections placed in my hands for identification, one from the Nevada Test Area made in connection with a project supported by the Atomic Energy Commission and received by me through the courtesy of Dr. D. Elden Beck of the Brigham Young University; and the other from Saddleback mountain, Lincoln County, Oregon, made in connection with an ecological survey by Prof. Jane C. Dirks-Edmunds. The types of the new species are for the present retained in the zoological museum at the University of Utah.

ORDER SCOLOPENDRIDA

Scolopocryptops rubiginosus (L. Koch)

Locality: Oregon, Saddleback Mt. Several specimens.

Scolopendra michelbacheri Verhoeff

Locality: Nevada; Mercury, Clark Co., Nevada Test Area.

The specimens secured conform fully with the original description the type of which was taken in southern California at Walker's Pass.

ORDER GEOPHILIDA

Schendyla nemorensis (C. L. Koch)

Locality: Oregon: Saddleback Mt.

Nyctunguis stenus new species

Head a little longer than broad (*ca.* 9:8). Antennae short, composed of the usual twenty articles. Prebasal plate a little exposed at the middle. On anterior portion of the clypeus two pairs of setae forming a quadrangle. Labrum with median section forming a wide low arch and bearing 10-12 stout teeth; on each side presenting a few serrations or pectinae. Dental plate of mandible apparently undivided, bearing denticles on its distal part.

Claw of prehensors when closed not attaining front margin of head; articles of prehensors unarmed except a slight nodular prominence proximad of the distal end of the femuroid. Prosternum showing at middle of anterior border a narrow and acute excision.

Sternites with a median longitudinal sulcus. Ventral pores moderate in number, confined to a subcircular area at middle of plate.

Last ventral plate broad, trapeziform. Coxal pores simple, two on each side, these covered by border of sternite.

Terminal pores present.

Pairs of legs 55. Length 17 mm.

Locality: NEVADA: Clark Co., Mercury, Nevada Test Area.

The known species of *Nyctunguis* occur in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico except one species reported from the Hawaiian Islands and one recently described from Tennessee by Dr. Ralph Crabill. Although most of the species are known from but few specimens, or in some by only one, and as a result the range of variation of some characters presently used in separating the several forms remains uncertain, the following provisional key should prove of some aid pending revisional study following the accumulation of more ample material.

TENTATIVE KEY TO SPECIES OF NYCTUNGUIS

1. Prebasal plate normally exposed.....2
 Prebasal plate not exposed.....10
2. Dentiferous arch occupying entire width of labrum.....
 *arcochilus* Chamb.
 Labrum not so.....3
3. Median excavation of labrum deep, bearing 14 teeth at middle with 4 or 5 processes at each end of the series, the margin ectad of the arch on each side smooth...*dampf* (Verhoeff)
 Not so, the dental series not terminated by such elongate processes, the margin ectad of the arch on each side with two or more serratures or pectinae.....4
4. Labrum deeply excavated, with the median portion semi-circular and much narrower transversely than the serrate division on each side and bearing 10 teeth.....
 *danzantinus* Chamb.
 Not so.....5

5. Median dentiferous section of labrum much longer transversely than each lateral division, its teeth typically 20 in number.....**libercolens** Chamb.
This median section of labrum much shorter, its teeth 10 to 16 in number.....6
6. Anterior margin of prehensorial prosternum with two blunt or truncate processes.....**bryanus** Chamb.
With no such dentiform processes on prosternum.....7
7. Clypeus with a transverse band of very short setae in front of the labrum.....**molinor** Chamb.
With no such prelabral band of short setae or hairs.....8
8. Margin of labrum ectad of median arch on each side oblique and smooth except for two coarse serratures adjacent to the arch, dental plate of mandibles divided into three distinct and equal blocks.....**catalinae** Chamb.
Not so.....9
9. Margin of median arch of labrum in form of a reentrant angle; dental plate of mandible in two very unequal blocks, the larger of which bears typically 7 teeth.....
.....**montereus** Chamb.
Median arch evenly curved, low or flat; dental plate of mandible entire.....**stenus** n. sp.
10. Exposed portion of basal plate unusually short; ventral pores very numerous, arranged in an anterior and a larger posterior area which are not sharply defined and may be partially confluent.....**apachus** Chamb.
Exposed portion of basal plate not unusually short; ventral pores fewer, in a single more sharply limited circular area.....11
11. Last ventral plate very wide in proportion to length.....
.....**mirus** Chamb.
Last ventral plate of more usual proportions.....12
12. Median arch of labrum semicircular, the lateral margins oblique and nearly straight, smooth throughout.....
.....**glendorous** Chamb.
Labrum not of this form.....13
13. Median dentigerous arch proportionately very short, bearing 10 teeth.....14
Median arch longer and bearing typically 16 teeth.....
.....**pholeter** Crabill
14. Basal plate exceptionally long; median excavation of labrum deep; pairs of legs in holotype 65.....**auxus** Chamb.
— Basal plate not exceptionally long; pairs of legs mostly near 45.....**heathi** Chamb.

ORDER LITHOBIIDA

Ethopolys integer Chamberlin

Locality: Oregon: Saddleback Mt., three specimens taken

Bothropolys victorianus Chamberlin

Locality: Oregon: Saddleback Mt., one specimen taken

Oabius mimosus Chamberlin

Locality: Oregon: Saddleback Mt.

Oabius wamus, n. sp.

Differing from other species at present known in having the claw of the female gonopods bipartite instead of tripartite. The outer of the two basal spines on each side is longer and broader than the inner one, in outline narrowing from middle of length distad.

Anal legs with the ventral spines 0, 1, 3, 2, 0; the dorsal 1, 0, 3, 1, 0. Penult legs with ventral spines 0, 1, 3, 3, 2; dorsal 1, 0, 3, 1, 1. Third article of anterior legs unarmed either above or below.

Coxal pores circular, small, numbering 2, 3, 3, 2.

Length of female holotype, 5 mm.

A specimen regarded as probably the male of this species has notably strongly crassate anal and penult legs. The anal legs have the ventral spines 0, 1, 3, 3, 2 and the dorsal 1, 0, 3, 2, 0 the fourth article having apparently an extra spine both above and below. Penult legs with ventral spines 0, 1, 3, 3, 1(2), the dorsal 1, 0, 3, 2, 0. Third joint of anterior legs unarmed either above or below.

Last two pairs of legs having in addition to the usual setae a dense clothing of short hair points which appear to be early lost upon the appearance of numerous fine pores.

Locality: OREGON: Saddleback Mt.

Oabius mercurialis, new species

This form falls in the group of species in which the dorsal spines of the anal legs are 1, 0, 3, 1, 0 from others of which group it differs in having the ventral spines of those legs

0, 1, 3, 1, 0 instead of 0, 1, 3, 2, 0 or more. Apparently further distinguished in the reduced spining of the twelfth legs, the dorsals being 0, 0, 1, 1, 0. Also characteristic is the arrangement of the few ocelli in a single series. These number three of full size with typically one of reduced size at each end of the series.

Antennae short, composed of the usual twenty articles.

Prosternal teeth 2-2; the median sinus V-shaped, narrowly rounded at bottom; prodont in form of a slender spine inserted ectad of outer tooth on each side.

Tarsi of all legs excepting the last two pairs strictly entire. Spines of first legs above 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, those below 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. Second legs with dorsal spines 0, 0, 0, 1, 0 and ventral spines 0, 0, 1, 2, 1. Penult legs with spines above 0, 0, 3, 2, 1, below 0, 1, 3, 2, 1. Dorsal spines of thirteenth legs 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, the ventrals 0, 0, 2, 3, 2. Dorsal spines of twelfth legs 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, the ventrals 0, 0, 2, 3, 3.

Claw of the gonopods of the female tripartite; the basal spines long and acute, 2-2.

Length, 9 mm.

Locality: NEVADA: Clark Co., Mercury. Female type taken Jan. 26, 1961, a second specimen taken Dec. 19, 1960.

***Pokabius utahensis tidus*, new subspecies**

This form is very similar to *P. utahensis* (Chamberlin) in the modification of the anal legs of the male. In these the pre-femur is produced dorsad or somewhat mesad into a conspicuous lobe which is contiguous with a corresponding lobe at proximal end of the femur. It differs from *utahensis* sens. str. in bearing on the lobe of the femur two conical teeth in place of the transverse series of denticles present in the former.

Last two pairs of legs inflated.

Spines of anal legs: ventral, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0; dorsal 1, 0, 2, 1, 0; claw single. Penult legs with ventral spines 0, 1, 3, 3, 1; the dorsal 1, 0, 2, 1, 1; a spine at base of claw.

Length of female holotype, 4.5 mm.

Locality: OREGON: Saddleback Mt. Two adults and many young and partly grown.